The following is an analysis of Alexandria's city water after it leaves the Water Treatment Plant and enters the distribution system.

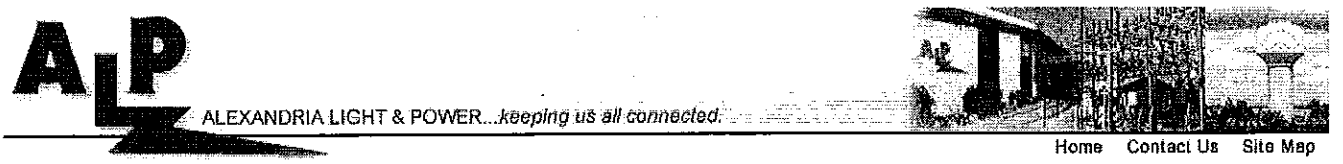
FINISHED WATER ANALYSIS

DESCRIPTION	TEST RESULTS
pH	7.7 units
Color	<5 units
Alkalinity, Total	320 mg/L
Sulfate	16 mg/L
Chloride	57.6 mg/L
Nitrate	<0.01 mg/L
Mercury	<0.2 ug/L
Solids, Total Dissolved	389 mg/L
Aluminum	<0.028 mg/L
Antimony	.144 mg/L
Barium	.102 mg/L
Beryllium	<0.001 mg/L
Cadmium	<0.011 mg/L
Chromium	<0.012 mg/L
Nickel	<0.02 mg/L
Thallium	<0.017 mg/L
Zinc	<0.003 mg/L
Boron	<0.1 mg/L
Arsenic	<2.0 ug/L
Selenium	<3 ug/L
Silver	<0.2 ug/L
Calcium	74.0 mg/L
Magnesium	35.0 mg/L
Sodium	9.0 mg/L
Potassium	4.00 mg/L
Nitrite	<0.01 mg/L
Copper	.08 mg/L
Iron	.023 mg/L
Manganese	.025 mg/L
Raw Fluoride	.18 mg/L
Lead	.00012 mg/

Avg. Hardness: 26 grains per gallon

Average Chlorine Free: .60 mg/L

Average Chlorine Total: 1.0 mg/L



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Alexandria Light and Power
316 Fillmore Street
P.O. Box 609
Alexandria, MN 56308
Telephone: 320-763-6501
Toll Free: 800-267-8955
Fax: 320-762-1411

alp@alputilities.com

ALP Statistics > About Us

Number of Electric Customers	9,300
Number of Water Customers	3,500
Number of Business Internet Customers	132
Number of Employees	31
Average Daily Water Consumption	1,440,000 Gallons per Day
Water Treatment Plant Capacity	3.2 mgd
Electric System Capacity	106 MVA

ALEXANDRIA LIGHT & POWER...*keeping us all connected.*

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Consumer Confidence Report

> Water > For Your Business

The Consumer Confidence Rule requires public water suppliers that serve the same people year round (community water systems) to provide consumer confidence reports (CCR) to their customers. These reports are also known as annual water quality reports or drinking water quality reports.

The CCR summarizes information regarding sources used (i.e., rivers, lakes, reservoirs, or aquifers) any detected contaminants, compliance and educational information.

The following is ALP's most recent CCR. Please contact our office if you have any questions.

- 2008 Consumer Confidence Report

PWSID: 1210001

City of Alexandria
2008 Drinking Water Report

The City of Alexandria is issuing the results of monitoring done on its drinking water for the period from January 1 to December 31, 2008. The purpose of this report is to advance consumers' understanding of drinking water and heighten awareness of the need to protect precious water resources.

Source of Water

The City of Alexandria provides drinking water to its residents from a groundwater source: eight wells ranging from 110 to 140 feet deep, that draw water from the Quaternary Buried Artesian aquifer.

The water provided to customers may meet drinking water standards, but the Minnesota Department of Health has also made a determination as to how vulnerable the source of water may be to future contamination incidents. If you wish to obtain the entire source water assessment regarding your drinking water, please call 651-201-4700 or 1-800-818-9318 (and press 5) during normal business hours. Also, you can view it on line at www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/water/swp/swa.

Call 320-763-6501 if you have questions about the City of Alexandria drinking water or would like information about opportunities for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of the water.

Results of Monitoring

No contaminants were detected at levels that violated federal drinking water standards. However, some contaminants were detected in trace amounts that were below legal limits. The table that follows shows the contaminants that were detected in trace amounts last year. (Some contaminants are sampled less frequently than once a year; as a result, not all contaminants were sampled for in 2008. If any of these contaminants were detected the last time they were sampled for, they are included in the table along with the date that the detection occurred.)

Key to abbreviations:
MCLG—Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MCL—Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MRDL—Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level.

MRDLG—Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal.

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AL—Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirement which a water system must follow.

90th Percentile Level—This is the value obtained after disregarding 10 percent of the samples taken that had the highest levels. (For example, in a situation in which 10 samples were taken, the 90th percentile level is determined by disregarding the highest result, which represents 10 percent of the samples.) Note: In situations in which only 5 samples are taken, the average of the two with the highest levels is taken to determine the 90th percentile level.

ppb—Parts per billion, which can also be expressed as micrograms per liter (μg/l).

ppm—Parts per million, which can also be expressed as milligrams per liter (mg/l).

nd—No Detection.

N/A—Not Applicable (does not apply).

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found		Typical Source of Contaminant
			Range (2008)	Average /Result*	
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.1-1.6	1.35	State of Minnesota requires all municipal water systems to add fluoride to the drinking water to promote strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	0	60	1.7-6.7	5	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	N/A	.17	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	0	80	4-42.4	19.9	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

*This is the value used to determine compliance with federal standards. It sometimes is the highest value detected and sometimes is an average of all the detected values. If it is an average, it may contain sampling results from the previous year.

Contaminant (units)	MRDLG	MRDL	****	*****	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	.5-1.1	.82	Water additive used to control microbes.

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****Highest and Lowest Monthly Average.
*****Highest Quarterly Average.

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	AL	90% Level	# sites over AL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	N/A	1.3	.93	1 out of 30	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (ppb)	N/A	15	nd	0 out of 30	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

If present, infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. City of Alexandria is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Some contaminants do not have Maximum Contaminant Levels established for them. These unregulated contaminants are assessed using state standards known as health risk limits to determine if they pose a threat to human health. If unacceptable levels of an unregulated contaminant are found, the response is the same as if an MCL has been exceeded; the water system must inform its customers and take other corrective actions. In the table that follows are the unregulated contaminants that were detected:

Contaminant (units)	Level Found		Typical Source of Contaminant
	Range (2008)	Average/ Result	
Sodium (ppm) (01/25/2007)	N/A	12	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sulfate (ppm) (01/25/2007)	N/A	28.5	Erosion of natural deposits.

Compliance with National Primary Drinking Water Regulations

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

The office of *A.L.P.* at 316 Fillmore St. has copies of our **Water Characteristics Sheet** and **Annual Drinking Water Report** which are available to any one of our customers free of charge. This information is also available on our website .... **www.alputilities.com**

If you have any questions or concerns about this report, the City of Alexandria drinking water or your water utility, please contact Scott Deitz at 763-6501. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more about opportunities for public participation, please attend any of our regularly scheduled board meetings. They are held on the third Monday of each month at the A.L.P. office at 316 Fillmore St. Alexandria at 4:00 PM.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.